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the figures of syntax, rhetoric, and prosody illustrated in the poem and a chronological table of contemporary personages and events follow. The introduction ends with a prose translation of the first 33 lines of the first book, intended, we may suppose, as a standard and stimulus for the pupil in the preparation of his daily task, and with a reprint of the poetic tribute paid by Tennyson to Virgil on the occasion of the nineteenth centenary of the poet's death.

The Latin text apparently bears out the statement of the editors that it "has been carefully prepared," though "no one authority has been uniformly followed." Teachers who have found their careful instruction on the English punctuation of restrictive relative clauses hopelessly neutralized by the daily contact of their pupils with the German punctuation of so many of our school texts of the classical authors will be glad to learn that the text under consideration is punctuated—at least with only occasional lapses—according to English rather than according to German usage.

Agreeably to the implied promise of the preface, the Notes, though giving adequate attention to grammatical peculiarities, give greater attention to the metrical movement, poetic diction, expressive imagery, and other distinctively literary features of the poem. Indeed, each subdivision of the content of a book is followed by suggestive comments, with specific references, on the adaptation of style and measure to subject-matter. At the end of the notes on each book, moreover, is a body of suggestive questions, which call the attention of the pupil to those elements of interest that are of abiding value.

In the effort of the authors to restrict the material selected for the vocabulary to what they "believe to be the maximum which the pupil of the secondary school will be able to utilize," they have probably erred, in the matter of derivation and composition, in the direction of meagerness. In some cases, indeed, this meagerness makes even such information as is given, practically valueless. For example, *arcanus* is referred to *arca*; but as *arca* is not defined at the point of reference and does not appear elsewhere in the vocabulary, the pupil, in order to understand the derivation of *arcanus*, must consult an independent dictionary. This illustration is typical.

This edition of the *Aeneid* deserves a cordial welcome at the hands of teachers of the classics in secondary schools. It is a creditable piece of work from competent hands.

JOHN TETLOW

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL
Boston, Mass.

Demosthenis Orationes—Recognovit Brevique Adnotatione Instruxit
S. H. BUTCHER. Vols. I and II. Oxford: Clarendon Press,
1903, 1907. Pp. 400 and 320. \$1.10 each.

In these two well-printed volumes we have the first instalments of a welcome addition to the student's working material for studies in Demosthenes. They

include, so far, about half (26) of the speeches of our orator. When the other two volumes are added, we shall have in a clearly printed, carefully revised edition, with sufficient critical apparatus for all practical purposes, our Demosthenes complete within a convenient compass. While Butcher's work does not displace the editions of Baier and Sauppe, Bekker, Voemel, Dindorf, and Blass, it may justly claim an honorable place beside them.

The preface, of only 10 pages, contains a concise discussion (in not faultless Latin) of the MSS, complete and fragmentary, including also the precious papyrus fragments recovered in Egypt in the course of the last few years, their respective worth, and their relations to the famous S in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Butcher still holds, with Drerup, against most modern editors, that L is a copy of S, or a copy of a copy of S. S, of course, holds the first place among Demosthenes MSS; still, while recognizing its pre-eminent superiority, we cannot ignore the possibility of frequently finding a truer reading among the variants of the 200 other MSS of Demosthenes that we have. Many editors, ignoring all other possible sources, have religiously copied S and thereby admitted into their texts errors from which they might have been saved by exercising their critical judgment in the choice of other readings afforded by the mass of codical evidence.

Mr. Butcher has greatly simplified the use of the host of MSS by classifying them under four families and eliminating direct copies.

Of the newly recovered papyrus documents, one dates back into the first century B. C.; others antedate S by 800 years. They do not fit into the families of previously known MSS; and in some places they alone furnish the true readings. Through such evidence, the sacrosanctity of S has been slightly shaken; and Butcher has departed from it with greater freedom than his predecessors. In this his judgment will meet with general approval. We await with eager expectancy the completion of this valuable work.

WALTER MILLER

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Vedajorschung. Von HERMANN OLDENBERG. Stuttgart and Berlin, 1905. Pp. 115.

Inasmuch as Sanskrit has much that is of decided interest to the classical scholar, and especially to the student of the Greek and Italic dialects, it may be permitted to devote a little space in this *Journal* to review briefly this work.

The pamphlet, though ostensibly a history of Vedic criticism and exegesis, is in reality a polemic against the so-called "traditional" school of Pischel and Geldner. The invective is mainly directed against the lack of historical perspective among these authors, their absolute silence when the native scholiast is wrong, and their assumption that every beautiful woman mentioned in the *Rig-Veda* is an hetaira. All these points are in a measure well taken, but the second one by far the best. True, Pischel and Geldner might say: "What is the use of pointing out Sāyana's foibles when the 'linguistic' school of Roth, Whitney, and